SATURDAY, AUGUST 21 .- This is the great day, destined to be rendered famous in the annals of time, by the introduction of KNOX's Fail Style of thats. Beautiful in conception and artistically executed, the KNOX Hat as usual, will prove a univer all favorite.

Hats of the fall fashion are now ready at No. 90 Fulton-st. Price \$3 and \$3 50. FREEMAN, Manufacturer, between William and Gold-sts.

GENIN'S Fall styles of Gentlemen's Hats will be issued on Saturday, the 2'st inst.

GENIN, No. 214 oroadway, opposite St. Paul's.

ARTISTIC .- A single view of the splendid new store, No 230 3d-av, and the bold, yet modest, "skining beauties" that ornament its shelves, would convince the severest critic that our friend Muxcus of Hat notoriety, is an artist. His fall stock is ready. Call.

THE CROWNING TRIUMPH .- N. ESPEN-THE CROWNING TRIUMPH.—N. ESPENCHEID with issue the Fall Style for 1852 on Saturday next, the 21st mest. ESPENCHEID, in announcing his style of Gentiemen's Hats for the Fall of 1852, solicits a critical examination of its design, shape, material and trimmings. American genius in the department of the useful arts never achieved a prouder triumph. Lightness, richness and durability are the characteristics of the material; an air of high fashion, which, although indescribable, fascinates the eye the moment it is seen; classic proportions, exquisite nestiness in the minor details, and all these blended into "one harmonious whole" mark the ESPENCHEID Hat not merely as the most beautiful Hat of the season, but of the year Might we not say of the age? The improvements in the art of hatting, developed and applied in this spleedid fabric, would justify the n anufacture in placing a price upon it as far above the ordinary rates as it is superior to ordinary Hats. Instead of doing so, he still adheres to his former price of \$3.56, although, in material and manufacture, it is certainly superior to any Hat sold in Breadway, irrespective of price.

N ESPENCHEID, No. 107 Nassans's, cor. Ann. 4

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND CITY RETAILERS.—AUTUMN SALES, 1852.—POPULAR GOODS,
POPULAR SYSTEM, AND POPULAR PRICES.
We are prepared to greet buyers of Dry Goods, Yankee
Notions, Carpets and Oil Cloths, with a full, new, and com-

Notions, Carpet sand Oil Cloths, with a full, new, and complete assortment.

Domestic Goods purchased early, and Foreign Goods arriving by every steamer. Our System is giving universal satisfaction to those who have tested it.

Derso Goods, comprising: Poplins, Alpacas, Merino Clotha, entirely new and choice colors. Also, "Ashes of Roses" shades of piain Mousiin De Laines; Persian Cloths, new and beautiful designs; French Merinos and De Luines; all kinds of Woollen, Silk and Merino Saswis, English, Scotch, French and Domestic We invite particular attention to our display of the various grades of long and square Shawls manufactured in this country

The Room devoted to these Goods, and which is under the supervision of David P. Thomas as purchaser and manager, is worthy of a visit ofhespection. The array of Wite Lineau, Cambrice, Jaconets, Lawns, Laces, Linea Cambric Handkerchiefs, Edgings, Frioges, Artificial Flowers, &c., is complete and almost unrivaled. Also, Towels, Nagkins, Table Clotts, &c., of all qualities—but most particularly would we, in his behalf, invite attention to the line of Embrodderies—having had a life's time experience solely in the goods pertaining to this department, the advantages he offers to close buyers, must be examined and tested to be appreciated.

The Purchasers and Managers of the Hosseny, Camper and Clit Clotti, Yankee Notions, and Woolen Department, invite the closest scrutiny and inspection of their goods and prices.

Domestic Goods Department

and Oil Cloth, Yanker indicating and inspection of their goods and prices.

Domestic Goods Department

Comprises every description of Demestic Cotton Goods, including all the styles of Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

One of the most extensive assortments of these Goods offered to Retailers in this country. We only ask an inspection of styles and prices.

Our prices are undeviating and uniform—Nett Cash payable in ten days.

We are prepared to grant short accommodation of time, by adding interest and taking paper, payable at Bank.

We shall exhibit by the aid of travellers, through the estantry, a full range of Samples of our Goods. Orders cent to us will be filled with promptness and despatch, and forwarded speedily all the winter by the medium of Expresses &c., via Railroads to the extreme North, South, South, East or West.

Tweedy, Moulton & Plimpton,
No. 47 Broadway.

FALL FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AT JEN-

FALL FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AT JENNINGS & CO.'s—The reputation acquired by this firm for manufacturing Clothing for general saise, equal to that made to measure, has given them the command of an immense wholesale trade. Their stock of elegant ready-made Clothing for the Fall is now ready, and they jourte to it the espectial attention of country merchants at present in town. In the principal cities and towns of the East and West—in New-Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, as well as all the intejer towns of importance in the South, the beauty and finish, the style and material of their ready-made Dress Coust, Surtouts, Seeks, Overcoats, Vests, Pantaloons, &c., have been appreciated and admitted for the last twenty-live years. The assurtment for the fall of 1852 is believed to surps sithat of any former year, and to be altogether unprecedented in New York Merchants from the country who desire to give tone and character to their fall stock, and to secure a reoutation for keeping a class of garments unequaled in the trade, are invited to exaw ine the great variety of styles in the wholesale department of W. T. Jennings & Co.

No. 23 Broadway, American Holel.

ANDREWS & LANPHIER, Merchant Tailors, have removed from No 36 to No. 527 Broadway, (Brewster's Marble Buildings, between Houston and Bleecket-et-eta.) where they are prepared to furnish articles in their line at the shortest notice, and the most fashionable materials.

SUMMER STYLISH CLOTHING RIGHT CHEAR—White Linen, Zypherine, Scarsucker and Alspaca Coata \$1 to \$4; Linen, Jean and Drao De Ete Panta, \$2 to \$5 a pair; a vallety at Fancy Vests; Masseilles, Figured Silk and Embroidered White Satin Vests, from \$1 to \$3; an enormment, of testy Business Coata, \$2 to \$10. Corner White at and Bre-dway.

UNDER GARMENTS AND HOSIERY FOR THE SEASON.—These articles should be bought of the importers and manufacturers. Then the buyer has the advantages of selecting from a very large assectment and obtaining goods at very low prices. Remember the old stand. No. 194 Bowery.

A. RANKIN & CO., Hosiers.

Produce the gentleman, if he can be found, who, after purchasing one set of Shirts from GREEN, No. I Aster House, has failed to recommend them to his acquaintances asthe most elegantly made and delight-fully fitting Shirts ever made to order.

Don't go to the Dry Goods Stores! to buy MEA'S FURNISHING GOODS, for they cannot begin to compete with Stores exclusively in the line. The best place in New-York to buy Shirts, Undershirts, Drawsrs, Stocks, Collars, Gravats, Hosiery a d Suspenders, is at Sanxay's Men's Furnishing Warehouse, No. 146 William-st, near Kalton.

Fisk's Patent Metallic Burial Cases. sir-tight and indestructible. Principal Office and Ware-rooms, No. 5% Broadway. W. M. RAYMOND & Co.

RICH CARPETINGS .-- PETERSON & Humphrey, No. 378 Broadway, corner of White-st., have just received direct from the European manufactories, per late arrivals from Europe, a large and elegant assortment of rich Mossic Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, surpassing any-thing ever before in this country; patterns entirely new exclusively our own, and for sale full 10 per cent. loss than

HUDSON RIVER HOTEL .- This Hotel, HUDSON KIVER FIOTEL.—UIIS HOLD, delightfully situated on the corner of Hubbaen and Weststs, opposite E. K. Collins's line of steamships, the Canal st. Depôt of the Hudson River Rai road, Hubbaen Serry, and a short distance from the Chapres steamships and the North River steamers, is now open for the reception of visitors. A hotel in which all the wants of the traveling community would be supplied, has long been a desideration in that part of the city, and no expense has been spared to render it as attractive by its comforts and luxuries as it is its beauty of

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, BROADWAY .-The Metropolitan will be completed and opened for t reception of cempany Sept. 1. Price of Board, \$2 per da SIMEON LELAND & CO., Proprietors.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Cliston Hall, No. 181 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

The attention of our readers is particularly invited to the advertisements of GHAS. Wood, in our paper of this morning headed \$100 to \$150 for a Farm of five acres; also, Excursion to Lakeland, L. I. HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S

Manufactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Toupee can surely be suited. His Hair Dys is applied, (a sure guarantee) or sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 4 Wall-st Copy the address—beware of imitations. LYON'S KATHAIRON-The most delight-

ful Toilet article, and effective remedy for Baldness, Gray Hair, Dandruff, &c., in the world—Solid by all the principal Druggusts throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the ocean, in large bottles, for 25 cents. Tho trade liberally dealt with at a price which will pay a hand-some profit, Principal Wholesale Office, No. 161 Broadway, N. Y., up stairs. HAIR DYING .- GRISTADORO'S EXCELSI-

ox Liquin Hair Dvg, to color the hair or whiskers the mo-ment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without disturbing the color, emitting no bad edor, improving the texture and conferring can be washed influenciately return and conferring elasticity to the hair. It is applied or sold at CRISTADORO'S Wig and Scalp establishment, No. 6 Astor House. Private room for applying the dye.

GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye is, without exception or reservation, the very best ever invested. Equally selebrated is GOUARU'S Medicated Soop for suring simples freekles, salt rheam, flesh worms, action, sellowness, tan, roughness, tan. Poudre Subtile uprocess hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouze, Lily White and Hair Gloss, at 67 Walker-st., pear Broadway.

A BOON TO THE AFFLICTED !- Trusses. A BOON TO THE AFFLICTED!—Trusses.

Ruptures effectually cured by Maksu's newly invented, ight, self-adjusting elastic Trus. 8 N. Massu, Practical Y. Truss Manufacturer, is the inventor of a new Trus, pronounced by the faculty to be the most effective one extant, properly adjusting itself to every position of the body, rendering displacement impossible. It not only insures a complete retentive of the bowels but effects a radical cure. Mr. Massu having had upward of twenty years experience in the treatment of berein, will guarantee a cure in every case of rupture, of however long standing. A competent female in attendance to wait upon lasies Children invariably gured. Open until 3 o'clock in the evening.

Massu & Co., No. 2 Maiden lane. General Scott and General Pierce
Are playing now their deepest game
But still the world keeps rolling round
And Roor takes pictures all the san

The magnificent Crayon Daguerreotype, made only at Root's Gallery, No. 363 Broadwa/, is still the delight and admiration of all true lovers of art. Ex-amine it and you will have one at least.

Now here 'a a face which looks as if some weird enchanted spel. Had conjured up the breathing form of one I love so well; The wide full brow—the dimpled chin—the dark and earnest eye. Where might and esduess blend, like clouds within a summer sky.

GURNEY, at Nos. 189 Broadway, and 34 Broadway, corner of Leonard st, surpasses all other Da guerreian artists in giving to his pictures the expression of

DAGUERREOTYPES BY BRADY. - The public are respectfully invited to examine the Prize Pictures exhibited at the World's Fair, together with a large callection of the portraits of most of the distinguished men of our country, at Brady's Gallery, No. 205 Broadway.

The Automaton Bird-Tree, which has a tracted so much attention at TUTTLE's, No. 345 Broadway, we understand, is now offered for sale. This is certainly a rare chance for some one to get a beautiful ornament and great curiosity.

WINDOW ORNAMENTS AT EXTRAORDI-NARY LOW PRICES!—KELTY & FERGUSON, Noc. 2294 Broadway and 54 Readest, are selling Window Shades, Lace and Mus in Curtains Gilt Cornices, Curtain Trimmings, &c., at ent bargains. Call and see 'em.

"The smallest insect," Cowper says,
"Feels all a giant's pain;
When we tread out the spark of Lie,
We can't tread in again."
Well, suppose it is so. Who feels compunction for killing bedbugs and cockroaches? We have slain thousands of them with Lvon's Magnetic Powder and scores of rate with his Pills, and shall continue to patronize those infallibles as long as such pests exist. Price 25 cents per flask or box. Dépôt No. 424 Broadway.

The wonders of Iranistan naturally theme was Dr. Warts's Nervous Antidote. The editor of The Sunday Times said he was present at a meeting between Dr. Watta and Fitz-Greene Halleck. Esq., when the latter said, "Why, Doctor, von look as well as if you had been taking your own Antidote". Why, "said the Doctor," you look as well as if you had been taking your own Antidote". Why, "said the Doctor," you speak as if you knew something of its virtues." "I do," said the Poet, "I confess it, look at me!" and no man ever looked ruddier or healthier than Fitz-Greene Haileck.

HOOFLAND'S German Bitters, pre-PreBard and soid by Dr. Jackson, at the German Medical
Store, No. 120 Arch st., Philadelphia, daily increase in their
well-deserved celebrity, for the cure of all diseases arising
from derangement of the liver. These Bitters, have, indeed, proved a blessing to the afflicted, who show their gratitude by the most flattering testimonials. This medicine has
established for itself a name that competitors, however willy
their schemes, or seductive their promises, cannot reach. It
cannot the public confidence by the immense benefits that
have been derived from it, and will ever maintain its position.

For sale in New-York by A B. & D. Sands, corner of Forton and William sts., and by C. Ring, corner Broadway and John-sts., and by Mrs. HAYES, in Brooklyn.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 21, 1852.

For President, WINFIELD SCOTT, of New-Jersey. For Vice-President.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North-Carolina. Advertisements for The Tribune of Monday ought to

be sent in before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening. The Tribune is served in this City, Brooklyn, Wil-Hamsburgh and Jersey City for 124 cents per week, payable to the carriers. Names sent through the Post Office or Penny Fost will be promptly placed on the Carriers' books.

THE WHIG ALMANAC for 1852 contains the complete vote for President in 1844 and 1848. For sale at this office. Price 124 cents. It can be obtained in Baltimore, at Bur-

For Europe.

The U. S. Mail steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, will leave this port TO DAY at noon, for Liverpool. The Semi-Weekly Tribune, containing all the latest news, can be had at the Desk, This Morning, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

We ask the friends of SCOTT and GRAHAM to call at our office and examine the following Campaign publications, which were prepared under the auspices of the Central Committee of the friends of Gen. Scott at Washington, are every way authentic and efficient, and are sold at the bare cost of Paper and Printing. Friends of the Cause! call and see if you don't want to supply every house in your County, Town or Ward with

THE CAMPAIGN LIFE OF GEN. SCOTT, with 26 illustrations of the most eventscenes of his illustrious career, including the Battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Chapultepec, &c., with his protection of the Irish prisoners in Canada, &c. &c.—a large, handsome pamphlet of thirty-two pages, on fin paper—is ready at The Tribune office this morn-Price \$2 per hundred, 30 cents per dozen, 3

when ordered to be sent by Mail 2 cents for order 500 miles and 4 cents for over 500 miles must be added, as the Post Office Department refuse to send without prepayment of postage.

Also, SCENES IN THE LIFE OF GEN. SCOTT—a broad sheet to be hung up in dwellings and public places—with eighteen spirited illustrations—will also be ready, and will be afforded for \$10 per thousand, \$11 per hundred, or 2 cents singly. Terms, Cash inflexibly.

If to be sent by Mail 1 cent for 500 miles and ander and 2 cents for over 500 miles are the

under and 2 cents for over 500 miles must be added to prepay postage.

WM. E. ROBINSON'S SPEECH on New-Hampshire Democracy and Catholic Emancipation-16 pages. Price \$10 per thousand, \$1 25 per hundred, 2 cents singly.

EF WHY I AM A WHIG-A Letter to an Inquiring Friend—By HORACE GREE-LEY—being a calm and lacid statement of the grounds of radical difference between the two great parties which divide the American People and the author's reasons for preferring and supporting the Whig party: A large and fair pamphlet of 16 pages: Price \$10 per thousand, \$11 per hundred, 20 cents per dozen, 2 cents

ingly.

If ordered to be sent by Mail I sent each for 500 miles and under and 2 cents for over 500 miles must be added to prepay postage.

Congress .- In the Senate a motion to take up the Homestead Bill was voted down by 38 to 16. The Postage Bill was amended so that newspapers, periodicals and all printed matter, weighing not over three ounces, may go to any part of the republic for one cent, and when paid quarterly in advance one-half cent; newspapers weighing not over an ounce and half when circulated in the State where they are published, will be charged half these rates; books not weighing over four pounds may be taken at a cent an ounce for distances under 3,000 miles, and two cents an ounce for greater distanses, when prepaid. When such books are not prepaid, they will be charged fifty per cent. more. The bill was passed with these provisions. The bill granting land to the States for the benefit of the indigent insane was reported.

The River and Harbor Bill was again taken up and several amendments adopted in Committee.

In the House the Navy Appropriation bill was passed, including an appropriation of \$5,000 for a burying ground for seamen dying in the New-York City Hospital. An amendment, providing for sending a Commissioner to negotiate for the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands, was declared cut of order.

By TELEGRAPH.-The Whigs at Harrisburg held a large and beneficial Mass Meeting yesterday.

The German Democrats, attached to the Loco-Foco party at Cincinnati, are dissatisfied with their local nominations and yesterday pelted one of their orators with rotten eggs. A great Whig Mass Meeting was held at Pitts-

burgh last evening.

The yellow fever, or plague as it is now called, had proved exceedingly destructive of life, though its ravages bad been checked. A new and very stringent commercial law had been promulgated

by the Emperor. Commodore Perry was at Halifax on Wednesday about to sail for the fishing grounds. He expects to be back on the 1st of September in order to sail on the Japan expedition.

The letter of our Mexican correscondent, in another column, will be found to contain some important items, and is of two days later date than the advices received by last night's mail by way of New-Orleans.

We this morning record another instance of wholesale destruction of human fe on one of the great routes of travel. The steamer Atlantic, running on Lake Frie in connection with the Michigan Central Railroad, came into collision with the propeller ( gdensburg at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and sunk in half an hour. The vessels were off Long Point, a cape on the Canadian shore, some fifty miles above Buffalo; the fog was dense at the time, and the crowd of passengers on the Atlantic-about 300 in number-were roused from sleep to find their vessel sinking. The scene of terror and wild confusion is graphically described in our telegraphic dispatches, and it is not surprising that out of the struggling and desperate mass a fearful proportion should have perished. The lowest estimate we have received is that two hundred lives are lost; this may be exaggerated, but it is equally possible that the victims are still more numerous. They are chiefly derived from a body of Norwegian emigrants on their way to Wis-

Now, in such a case as this, the presumption is that the calamity is due to the carelessness, or the willfulness, or, to speak more plainly, the crime, of the persons in charge of one or both of the steamers. This may not prove to be the fact, but until an investigation demonstrates the truth about it, such is the presumption. And that presumption calls for a rigid and unsparing inquiry as to all the circumstances and causes of the catastrophe. An ordinary, white-washing verdict from a coroner's jury will not satisfy the public or absolve the parties. It is time that the managers of public conveyances were made to know that the Law watches over the persons whose lives are intrusted to their charge, and that in such a case as this they will be held to an account no less strict and impartial than the single individual who, by whatever means, becomes the killer of his fellow-man.

OUR PRIMARY MEETINGS.

Our Political adversaries in this City are already in hot water with respect to their Primary Meetings for the choice of Nominating Committees or Delegates, and likely to have serious trouble before they have done with them. These Primary Meetings, no matter of which party. have become so grossly and scandalously corrupt that their results inspire no confidence, command no respect. In a Ward where not three hundred legal voters thereof go near the Primary ceting there will often be Two Thousand votes polled at such meeting, and a ticket elected by six or seven hundred majority which not a hundred voters of the Ward ever supported or wished to see succeed. Money, management, liquor and hireling bullies from the groggeries of other Wards have done the business; the candidate willing to 'bleed' most freely has carried the Ward, and will be the 'regularly nominated' candidate for whatever post he has set his heart on. Some citizens who know him refuse to vote the ticket, or perhaps stay away from the polls; more swallow the dose rather than see their party defeated, protesting that they won't do it again; and so Boodle or Foodle (it matters not which) gets in, though equally devoid of fitness and popularity. And so our Municipal Government sinks gradually from bad to worse, and is bound to keep doing so until there shall be nothing worse

We entreat our Whig General Committee to take this matter in hand forthwith, and act with decisive energy. Precious time has been wasted, so that a seasonable and perfect Registration of Whig voters in each Ward is probably impracticable; but let something be done. Let the General Committee decree that the roll of the Scott and Graham Club in each Ward shall be the Whig poll-list of said Ward at the ensuing Primary Election, and all can be straightened yet. Give ten days or a fortnight for all who choose to vote at our Primary Election to come forward and join the Scott Club, then allow three days for the work of putting the lists in Alphabetical order, and we may have honest, quiet, orderly Primary Elections, with every Whig voter ensting one vote in his own Ward and no where else, and none but a Whig voter casting one at our meetings at all. Friends of fairness and good nominations! help this along!

'IF WE HAD KNOWN.'

After an Election is over, if our side happens to have been beaten, we are always favored with a bevy of Job's comforters who tell us how easy they could have polled the additional vote necessary to carry their State, if they had only known that it was wanted. If they had not supposed that we were certain to be beaten, or certain to succeed, they could have got out the few votes necessary to turn the scale. But We have advices from Hayti to the 8th inst. I whey thought it was all safe, or all lost, and

so made no serious effort. They will try to do better next time.

Friends of Scott and GRAHAM! understand now and henceforth that every vote is wanted in your Town and County !-Don't say your State is sure, or is hopeless: for there are not five States in the Union that are fixed beyond controversy, and even in these we want the last Whig vote called out. Effort in Vermont is desirable and needed, though Vermont will give a large majority for Scott and Graham. So is effort in Alabama, though Alabama is morally certain to vote for Pierce and King. Enthusiasm is contagious, and effort in one State stimulates effort inothers. With proper effort on the part of his

friends, Gen. Scott is not to be beaten. But the cause needs work. First, in putting Information into the hands of all the voters; next, in effecting such an Organization as will secure a full attendance at the polls. There are thousands of Whigs (we say it with sorrow) who will go a journey in October and fail to reach home till after the Presidential Election in November, if they are not entreated to do otherwise. Many will start on voyages of business or pleasure who mean to do the right thing, but, under the deceptive plea that 'ONE Fote can make no difference.' they will severally abstain from voting, and perhaps collectively defeat the Country's Cause. We care little for great meetings, but let the Documents be everywhere diffused and a thorough Organization effected, and we may then feel assured of a Scott triumph. Whigs everywhere! rest not a moment until your own County is thoroughly supplied and organized-then turn your attention to your more dilatory neighbors. Days are precious-work now!

IOWA.

Two years ago, the Whigs of Iowa lost both Members of Congress; now they have gained one of them.

Then they were beaten on Governor 2,091 votes; now, while the vote is largely increased, the majority claimed on State Ticket is but 1.200 to 1.500.

Two years ago the Whigs carried less than one-sixth of the Legislature; now they have nearly half of the Members chosen this year, though five Opposition Senators who hold over secure a majority to our opponents. The Burlington Hawk-Eye of the 11th has the fullest returns, which add up:

Senate...Whig....13 Opp...........11 House with our strongest section to hear from.

-This is what they call a rousing Democratic triumph. How could they stand such another ?

The Evening Post says we could have Salt enough for nothing, of the Sun's manufacture, from Turk's Island, if it were not for the twenty per cent. duty. Will that astute journal inform as how much a twenty per cent. duty on a prime cost of nothing at all amounts to ? And how hard would be the load on consumers if it were

increased to forty or fifty per cent? In fact, Turk's Island yields but a limited and capricious product of Salt, whereof the price is graduated wholly by the demand : and if the total abolition of the duty would lead to the destruction of our inland Sait Works, as The Post clearly implies, we know that it would increase the average price of Salt throughout this country instead of reducing it. But isn't it too bad to have these Free Traders perpetual ly grumbling at and picking flaws in their own Tariff, while they obstinately resist every movement looking to its reconsideration and revision? Why won't they either let it be revised or stop abusing it?

A Lie out of Whole Cloth. We find in the meanest and most malignant paper in this State-it is hardly necessary to name it Albany Atlas-the following outrageous false hood credited to The Pittsburgh Morning Post. It relates to a speech reported as made by Watson G. Haynes at the late Free Soil Nationa Convention:

"The report was (and it was pretty well authenticated) that he was a Whig emissary, sent out here by Greeley and Second, to poke himself into the Convention, and, when he got in, to give Gen. Pierce an insidious stab. The plan was well concouted, but the after-dimer hallucipations of 'Baynes' let the secret out, and it was ston discovered that he came here as the secret. was soon discovered that he came here as the secre sgent of the Scott Whigs; that the special object of his mission was to source the Catholics, and to read a speech which Greeley had written for his before he let 'Haynes come out. This speech is one of the vilest things that the Enter of The Tribune has ever fabricated, and the meanest negro with whom 'Haynes' associated while in Futaburah would blush it charged with the brazen talseknod it contains. He was charged with it, but would not admit it until be was compelled to deliver himse'f in the Convention.

We know Watson G. Haynes very well, but never heard nor suspected, until apprised by Telegraph that he had made a speech there, that he would attend the Pittsburgh Free Soil Convention. We never knew, nor inquired, whom he would support for President, and don't know that he was ever a Whig or voted for a Whig candidate in his life. We never sent him to any Political Convention, nor suggested his attending any, and never wrote a speech for him nor asked him to make one. We do not believe any Whig had any thing to do with Havnes's journey to Pittsburgh, nor with the speech he made there. In short, the abrication above quoted is as gross as could be, and had not a shred of truth to stand upon. And t is one of a class whereof The Tribune and its Editor have been the targets throughout this campaign. We cannot stop to contrainer than the tail, but brand now and then a sample, and let the

DUTCH INVASION OF HOLLAND .- The Pierce men say they had twenty or thirty thousand persons present at their Mass Meeting at Hillsborough, N. H. (Gen Pierce's birth place) on Thursday. By the rule they applied to the Lundy's Lane celebration, this must have been about half a failure, as they pronounced that, with fifty thousand present, a total failure. We had supposed they might carry New-Hampshire a good deal cheaper, but they doubtless know best how desperate their case is. It must be at its last gasp when Captain Rynders and John Van Buren are summoned to l'ierce's bedaide to save it.

The Mexican Boundary Commission.

Some fourteen months since we gave place to the statements of one Jonathan Chamberlin, formerly attached as mechanic to the Mexican Boundary Commission, with respect to the previous management of the Commission under its head, Mr. J. R. Bartlett. Those statements, in many respects, seriously implicated Mr. Bartlett, and in publishing them we were careful not to indorse them any further than to say that Chamberlin had brought evidences of good character, and that the charges were of a nature to demand thorough investigation.

Substantially the same charges were subsequently preferred by Col. McClellan, of the Topographical Engineers, after having been dismissed from his post in the Commission for gross and undeniable misconduct, growing, as it would appear, mainly out of the fact that he was most of the time in a state of intoxication.

All the charges have lately been made the subject of examination by Mr. CLARKE, of Rhode Island, in a speech in the Seaste on the 26th and 27th ult., and we are bound to say that Mr. Bartlett stands acquitted of everything that could impeach his integrity and fidelity in the discharge of his duty as a Government officer. It is proved by Mr. Clarke beyond controversy that the Commissioner has not connived at any private speculation with the funds of the Government, or any perversion of the property of the Government or its means of transportation by any person whatever; that he has not neglected at any time to provide funds necessary for the use of parts of the Commission; that he never deceived any one of the workmen or others attached to the body with respect to their pay; that he has not treated army officers connected with it in any way improperly; and that he has not neglected the health and comfort of the persons under his command, by furnishing insufficient or bad provisions or otherwise; while with regard to another charge, connected with the killing of a man named Tennant which, it was alleged, was owing to Mr. Bartlett's neglect, it is shown that the evidence to prove the allegation is quite insufficient and inconclusive.

The faults thus charged on Mr. Eartlett are shown by Mr. Clarke, to have been, where they existed at all, due to no other person than Col. McClellan, the Commissioner's chief accuser. With regard to Chamberlin Mr. Clarke avows his belief that he is an honest man, but deceived by Col. McClellan.

Hon. A. P. BUTLER, Senator from South Carolina, has written a letter to say that he is in favor of Pierce and King, and will support them, though he firmly disserts from a part of the Platform on which they were nominated. GERRIT SMITH has written a letter to say that he is in favor of Hale and Julian, and shall support them, though he don't fully agree to the Pittsburgh Platform on which they were nomi nuted. These letters are going the rounds of the newspapers, and nobody finds anything inconsistent or absurd in them. Every body is at liberty to choose his own candidates and make or mend a Platform to suit himself, except the Editor of The Tribune. For kim to exercise his own judgment with regard both to caudidates and platforms, is glaringly factious and disorganizing. -Well; what do you propose to do about it?

THE CAMPAIGN SCOTT AND GRA-HAM SONGSTER is a neat little book for the pocket, just issued by D. E. Gavit, No. 192 Brondway. We shall endeavor to supply orders for it along with other Campaign publications. Price, 121 cents.

SAMUEL GALLOWAY of Columbus is the Whig candidate for Congress in the Ohio Dis trict composed of Franklin, Pickaway and Lickng Counties. It is a hard one, but Mr G. ought to be elected, and if any Whig can be in that District, he will.

WILLIAM HEISTER is the Whig candidate for Congress in Lancaster Co., Pa., vice Hon, Thuddeus Stevens, who declined. We re gret to learn that an anti Maine Law ticket for the Legislature has been nominated by the Whigs of that County.

NATIONAL LIBERTY PARTY CONVENrios .- John Thomas and Frederick Douglass, in behalf of the National Committee of their party, call the Liberty Party National Convention at Canastota, Sept. 1. Buffalo had beretofore been designated.

A Democratic Marc's Nest-The Sandwich Islands-Postmaster-General, &c. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1852.

A joint effort has been made by The Union newspaper and the Loco-Focos in both Houses of Congress, and much precious time wasted, in trumping up a charge of fraud against certain Democratic Whig members of Congress. whose names recently appeared at the bottom of a card, telling some dignified truths about Gen. PIERCE. That it was intended only to burlesque flibustiering Whigs, no honest or sane man would question. The only question is, which is the best burlesque-the card itself, or the manner in which grave and dignified ('in a horn') Democratic Senators treat it. Coming from a party which reeks with slanders against that soldier and patriot, WINFIELD SCOTT; which is foul with the corruptions of SWARTWOCT, COLLINS, DENBY, MOORE, McNurry, and their precious confederates-robbers of the public treasury to the tune of millions -it is really worth looking at. And then how many hours is it since a Democratic Senator was indicted by the Grand Jury of this District for a cruel assault upon a public officer of the Govern ment? and a Loco-Foco member of Congress fined \$30 and costs for the same offense? Where in the wide world can you find the parallel for recklessness, fraud, brutality, falsehood and corruption the Loco-Foco party? Did mortal man ever speak a truer word than MIKE WALSH, when he aid that drinking-houses were the nurseries o

Democracy! Never, never!

The Sandwich Island Annexation Question, which the Loco-Foco leaders here fondly hoped would blow them a prosperous gale, has been ingeniously killed by Gov. SEWARD, who offered in the Senate, a resolution exactly anticipating their The thing hasn't life enough in it to draw

a single breath. Judge HALL will probably remain in the Post-Office Department during this month; at all events his successor will not be named officially unti-atter his confirmation as Judge. Hon. LORENZO BURKOWS, of New-York, would in all probability be appointed if he would accept, which he wil or reasons entirely satisfactory to himself He covets neither the honor nor the verations of ne place, nor its emoluments. It would be given o FRANK GRANGER, but he will not have it. The bjection to JOHN W. ALLEN, of Ohio, is that his State is already represented by Mr. Corwin. But this objection is not insuperable, and the present probability is, that Mr. ALLES will be appointed.

POLITICAL DIALOGUE .- Whig-I see, -, that there is a new campaign paper for

Loco-Foco-Is there? What is it called, and where is it published? Perhaps Ul get up a club for it right away. Our present papers don't seem

to enswer the purpose.

Whig—It is called The Times, and published in London. I see it goes strong for Pierce, and no doubt your friends will subscribe [Exit Loce-Feed-in a harry.]

PENNSYLVANIA. - Extract of a letter written by a prominent ex-Member of Congress from Western Pennsylvania to a friend in Washfrom Western Pennsylvania to a friend in Wash-ington: "The fires of 1840 are kinding up in Pennsylvania. We had yesterday, at Moarne, a grend and most enthusiastic meeting and torch-light procession thence to Uniontown at mich. A number of Cass men came out and declared thenselves for Scorr, while every Taylor man in ardently for him. You may set down the old Keystene for Scott by at least twenty thousand. His mejority must, from every present indication, greatly exceed that of Gen. Taylor, "As Pennsylvania goes, so goes, and ex-

greatly exceed that of Gen. Taylor.

"As Pennsylvania gors, so goes, and so has gone, every Presidential election. And I should not be surprised if the Democratic candidate's known hosti ity to river and harbor bills, and other internal improvements, should give Scott all the Northwestern, while his British freetrade tendencies will secure us the Middle and manufacturing States. This will leave him some sixty or seventy electoral votes. "Fortune favors the brare, seems to be a true saying. Independently of all this, the same causes that elected Washirgton, Jackson, Harrison, and Faylor, would elect Scott. Human nature and the principles of human action have been the same theorem. Human nature and the principles of human action have been the same throughout all the ages of the world; and you might as well attempt to control
the winds and the waves as to resist this, the ofthe winds and the waves as to resist this, the of-spring, not of phrenzy, but gratitude on the part of the people. It is the honest discharge of an obligation they owe to those who have risked their lives and (in Scott's case) shed their blood in their country's defense. I consider Scott's election a 'fixed fact.' Nothing but his death can prevent it." [National Intelligencer.

The Pittsburg Convention.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune There is an error in the report of the proceedings of the Convention, extensively published, that needs correction. It is said that on offering the resolution respecting the imprisonment of colored seamen (which was adopted as substitute for a resolution on the same subject reported by the platform committee,) I "promised on the part of Gerritt Smith, and his friends, cordial support of the platform, if it should be adopted." This is a mistake. I stated that having consulted gentlemen on different sides of the house, I was authorized to say that if two of the resoluions, reported by the committee, should be stricted

ions, reported by the committee, should be stricted out and a new one adopted, it would meet the views of Mr. Smith and his friends, and he satisfactory to Meser, Gliddings, Adams, etc. The resolutions proposed to be stricken out were the following:

A. "That the early history of the Government clearly shows the settled policy to have been, not to extend, naturalize, and encourage, but to limit, localize and discourage Siavery; and to this pottey, which should never have been departed from, the Government ought forthwith to return."

B. "That Siavery is a sin against [God, and a crime against man, the enormity of which no law nor usage can sanction or mitigate, and that Christianity and Hamanity aside demand is abolition."

manity atthe demand is abolition."

The sentiment in resolution A is particularly oftensive to those who believe that the Government had at first nothing to do with Slavery, and that after undeling what has done in sustaining and extending it, Government cought to cease all interference with the accurated thing. The sentiment in resolution B is good, so far as it gos, but it was thought desirable to substitute the following in them of it:

in fleu of it:

C. "That American Slavery, being a sin against God and a crime against man, it is, in the highest sense invaind, illegal, not law, either divine or human, and is therefore, utterly void, and or no roace, before God and man."

and man."

As Mr. Smith, and those who agree with him, was very desirous of having Stavery declared "filegal," it was thought that the sendment, as expressed in resolution C, would meet their concurrence, as well as the approbation of the rest of the Convention, and the produce barmonious and unanimous action in favor of the platform on the final vote. Debute, however, as sued, different views were expressed, and finally the foll wing was adopted as a substitute for resolutions

B and C:
D. "That Slavery is a sin against God, and a crise sgainst man, which no law or usage can make right, and that Christianity, humanity, and patriotism, attachement is abolition."
Mr. Smith expressly stated that he would acquises

Mr. Smith expressly stated that he would acquises in the platform, so far as Slavery is concerned, had resolutions A and B been stricken out, and resolution C been adopted; but, as only resolution A was expanded, and resolution C was refused, neither be nor his friends are bound to the acquisecence suggested, although many of them may, for aught I know, support the platform, which is the best ever adopted by the Fairs Democrator Alarm seemed to be produced—need-resil, it thought—about the introduction of the term "illegal" in resolution C; for, in its connection, it seems to failow as a sequence to the expressi n, in which all ere agreed, that "Slavery is a sin against God and a crime segment to ado that there was no plotting intrigus, or management in procuring the nomination of Mr.

Allow me to add that there was no plotting, torigan, or management in presenting the nomination of Mr. Hale, nor in preventing the nomination of Mr. Chase or any other person. Mr. Hale was nominated on account of his principles and popularity, without reference to the effect the nomination would have on the numbrees of the other parties. The mosto was—Pass-CHLES, NOT MEN.

N. B.—Editors who have published the proceedings of the Constraints. of the Convention are respectfully requested to insert

Central Obio.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuna.
Mr. Gilrad, Morrow Co., Oldo, Aug. 16, 1852. I see that you are receiving reports of political matters from all parts of the country etcept Central Ohio. This region, as you are doubtless aware, has been heavily anti-Whig, but I am happy to inform you that light is beginning to break through the hitherto impenetrable darkness, and that we have the strongest hopes of very materially reducing the Opposition vote in this section. A large number of Democrats have boldly pronounced for Cen. Scott, and still more have joined the Third Party. In addition to the accessions we will receive from our late opponents. large number of Whigs who have acted with the Free-Soilers since 1848, have returned to our ranks, and are battling nobly for Old Obippers. The ball is rolling, rolling, and gathering in size 48 it rolls, and in November next Ohio will cast her vote for WINFIELD SCOTT and WILLIAM A. GRA-

HAM. You may rely on that. Yours, S. B. General Scott's Administrative Ability.

The opponents of Gen. Scott endeavor to influence the people against hun by alleging that, as the greater portion of his hie has been passed in the military service of his country, he has no civil experience, and is, consequently, unit to discharge the exalted duties permining to the executive office. This is a strange argument to ning military chieftains, and who maintained, for many years, that warlike deeds were especially worthy the gratitude of the people. But, "circumstances after cases," we suppose; and Waig Generals, when they have the audicity to ma tor public station, have no righful claim upon their fellow-citizens! At least, it would seem so; for Gen. Harrison and Gen Taylor were stigmatized as incompetent and unworthy, just as Gen. Scott is now stigmatized. But, the people neld to a different opinion, and elected them trineld to a different opinion, and elected the omphantly to the Presidency, as we have no doubt they will their dustrious compeer in arms. The people are better judges of ment than mere rading politicians, such as are now traducing the character and services of Winfield Scott.

That Gen. Scott possesses administrative qual-ties of the highest order, the resord of his life mply evidences. His conduct in setting the Caity and honorably the boundary troubles between Maine and New Brunswick, which at one time breatened bestile collision, and his more recent ecryices in Mexico, immediately succeeding the explure of the capital, show that his civil endowcapture of the capital, show that his civil encounters are of a grade qualifying him to fill, creditably and efficiently, any station moon earth. Mr. Madison offered to make him a Cabinet minister, and Gen Jackson entrusted to his charge, a configuration of the greatest moment. Their or nial mission of the greatest moment. Their opinion of his qualifications should not be without weight, in these latter days, no matter if years have clapsed since their translation to the better

During the South Carolina excitement, General to the south Carolina extrement, the same to the public interests, and to attempt to reconcile condicting elements. It was a mission which required the exercise of rare delicacy, sion which required the exercise of rare delicacy, tact and forbearance. The manner in which Gea. Scott discharged the difficult duties imposed upon him, is so well known that recapitulation is what y unnecessary. We have thought, however, that the confidential instructions of President Jackson to him, through the Secretary of War, Gea. Cass, would be insured to the confidence of the con would be interesting and instructive. Therefore,

we append them. [From Niles's Register, February 18, 1894.]

Sta : The state of affairs to doug Carolina and occu-